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Northwestern University Record

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNIVERSITY

JUNE, 1895.

The Northwestern University Record

VOL. II

JUNE, 1895.

No. 2

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY RECORD is issued by the authority of the Board of Trustees of the University. It is meant to be a means of communication between the University as a whole and its Alumni and the public. It will contain matter upon the history and development of the University, the changes in the courses of study, the general commencement of the University and the commencements of the special schools, the action of the Trustees at their general meeting, any and all matters of interest to the alumni, and any subjects upon which public attention is fixed. It hopes in this way to foster a real university spirit among the alumni and friends of the University and among the students of the different special schools. The interests of any one member of the University is the interest of all; and it is to make this fact increasingly felt that the RECORD is established and continued. It solicits and will welcome the co-operation and suggestion of all the members, alumni and friends of the University.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY RECORD, the official organ of the University, is published quarterly, under the editorship of a joint committee of the several faculties.

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Professor W. CALDWELL, Evanston, Illinois.

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THE UNIVERSITY.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Record takes pleasure in coming before the University public at the close of such an eventful year in the history of the University. The story of the progress of the University during the past year is characteristic of its whole tendency, conscious and unconscious. In its professional schools the University has sought to keep fully abreast of the needs of our day, in conceding to new subjects of study and new aspects of old subjects of study, complete equipment in the shape of men and buildings and books and apparatus; and as an organic whole the University has constantly sought to effect that co-operation and relation among its special schools which places the work of both general and special education on a broad and sure foundation. The account that the following pages present and suggest of the various activities of the University, and of its schools and of its members, ought to make the friends of Northwestern see that it stands and moves in the forefront of the educational movement of our times. Owing to the necessity of going to press before many important commencement meetings are held, the Record will reserve detailed accounts of the action of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee until the Fall.

The Fayerweather case has been argued on appeal from the decision of Judge Truax, in the Supreme Court of the state of New York. A decision is expected before the Fall.

The Commencement week programme is already in the hands of every one interested in the University. It may not however be out of place to print the whole here as a memento of the occasion. Both the Alumni and the grad-

uating students are to be congratulated on the opportunities it represents.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

JUNE 6-13, 1895.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Anniversary of School of Oratory at 8 p. m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Annual Concert of Department of Music at 8 p. m.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

Baccalaureate Address by Rev. Milton S. Terry, D.D. at 7:30 p. m.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Anniversary of the Academy at 8 p. m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Class Day Exercises, in Bailey's Opera House, at 9 a. m.

Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees in Room 1 University Hall, at 2 p. m.

Oratorical Contest for the Kirk Prize at 8 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Annual Meeting of Phi Beta Kappa Society in Assembly Room at 9:30 a. m.

Address Before Phi Beta Kappa Society in Memorial Hall by Prof. James T. Hatfield, Ph. D., subject, "James Russell Lowell, the Flower of American Culture," at 4:30 p. m.

President's Reception of the Trustees, Faculties, Alumni, Graduating Classes and Friends of the University at his residence, 1958 Sheridan Road, at 8 p. m. No formal invitations.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

Alumni Reception and Lunch at the Avenue House at 12 m., followed at 1:30 p. m. by a business meeting.

Address Before the Alumni, by William McKinley, LL. D., Governor of Ohio, at 3 p. m.

Commencement Exercises of the University, in the Auditorium, Chicago, at 8 p. m. Address by Kev. Lyman Abbott, D.D. No tickets of admission are required.

All the exercises named above will be held, unless otherwise specified, in the First Methodist Church, Evanston.

ANNIE MAY SWIFT HALL OF ORATORY.

On the afternoon and evening of May 16th this building was formally opened with interesting ceremonies. Many friends of the institution took occasion during the afternoon to congratulate Professor Cumnock, the master spirit of the enterprise, and Mr. G. F. Swift, to whose munificence the University largely owes its latest building. A number of other friends of the University contributed in a public and also in a private way to the completion of the building. Their names were acknowledged on the programme which was printed for the exercises of the evening. These were conducted in the First Methodist Church. There the edifice was formally presented to the University by Prof. Cumnock, and formally acknowledged in the name of the trustees by President Rogers. The dedicatory address was delivered by Bishop Vincent in a choice and beautiful speech, treating of the higher functions of oratory and of the culture of the human voice. The Bishop dwelt at length upon the main facts pertaining to the history of the building and of the heroic work of Prof. Cumnock in collecting the funds necessary for the erection of the building, after having pledged himself financially to the University for this in return for their donation of the site. The unique character of this building has already been described in an earlier number of the Record. It is only necessary here to chronicle the fact of the auspicious and enthusiastic character of the opening exercises. All the visitors to the building in the afternoon professed themselves charmed and surprised with its elegance and perfection and modern character, just as all the hearers of Bishop Vincent in the evening

thoroughly appreciated the admirable way in which he described its possible future, and the lofty tribute which he paid to the public services and the capacity and fame of its director.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

28 RICE ST., CHICAGO.

The University Settlement ought to have the earnest support and co-operation of our University World; trustees, faculties, Alumni, and students. During three years it has quietly done its work, and although sadly hampered financially by the long period of hard times it is today on a better financial basis than ever before. Besides the actual and invaluable good it accomplishes as a civilizing and christianizing agency in Chicago, it is also a station for social study and observation to students of social questions. Here, by occasional visits, or by a residence of a long or short time, students may see for themselves the conditions in which the "other half" lives. They can visit the tenement houses of the poor, inspect the condition of the streets and alleys in these neighborhoods, and the workshops and tenement sweatshops. They can carry on investigation in any line for which a great cosmopolitan city affords opportunities. They can familiarize themselves with the conduct of classes, industrial work, kindergartens, clubs, friendly visiting, charities and other helpful agencies. Above all they, and all who come in touch with the settlement work, must be impressed with the real idea of the movement—the brotherhood of man—and perceive that relations of friendship rather than patronage and charity need to be established between the well-to-do and the poor, and that whoever has gifts, graces and knowledge owes it to himself and the world to share them with those who lack these things.

The settlement has outgrown its present quarters entirely. It is planned to enlarge the plant in the early autumn and to broaden the work in many ways. To do this increased funds are necessary, and more workers. It would be especially helpful if some friends of this movement would establish a few University Settlement Scholarships of one or two

hundred dollars each, which would maintain students at the Settlement for a year of residence, while pursuing social investigations and assisting in the settlement work. A number of students would gladly give a year of time after graduation to this work if such provision were made, though unable to do so without it. More subscriptions towards the maintenance of the Settlement work must now be secured to enable it to meet the growing demands upon it. No salaries are paid except to the head worker; but for this and the rent of two houses, the incidental expenses and the equipment, a considerable sum of money must be annually pledged. Let those who can among the friends of the university share in sending its influences to those who are deprived of all broadening and uplifting associations, as well as in making it possible for the bright young minds in the university to have practical preparation for humanitarian work.

The Northwestern University Settlement Association raises the funds for carrying on the work, and plans the work to be undertaken, or authorizes it. The members of the Council for the Association this year are:

PROF. BLEWETT LEE	- - - President
MR. WILLIAM DEERING	- - - First Vice-President
PROF. R. D. SHEPPARD	- - - Second Vice-President
MISS GRACE L. SCRIPPS	- - - Secretary
MR. NORMAN W. HARRIS	- - - Treasurer
Prof. Charles F. Bradley,	Mrs. Emma W. Rogers.
Prof. James T. Hatfield,	Mr. F. H. Deknatel,
Rev. Charles M. Stuart,	Mr. Philip R. Shumway,
Mr. W. A. Hamilton,	Mrs. Emily H. Miller.
Mr. Hugh R. Wilson.	
Mrs. M. E. Sly,	Head Worker.

The association has about one hundred and fifty members.

MUSIC AT NORTHWESTERN.

With the spring term the Department of Music closes its most prosperous season since its reorganization three years ago. Compared with the previous year the registrations show an increase from 128 to 203 and the number of students completing the Normal Course has doubled.

The theoretical study of music is now covered by an exhaustive four years' course leading to a degree, and is open to the college students (with due credit) and to those taking other work in the department, without extra fee.

The school offers superior training in music as an applied art, seeing that the methods of Berlin and Vienna in piano playing, of Leipzig in violin playing, and of Florence in voice culture, are ably represented in the Faculty.

The monthly recitals of chamber music continue to be of interest and the following work have been given since the last issue of the Record: Piano Trio, op. 66, Mendelssohn; Polonaise for 'Cello and Piano, op. 3. Chopin; Piano Quintette, op. 30, Goldmark, Andante from Piano Trio, op. 2, Lutin; Duo Brillante for Flute and Piano, Kuhlau; Concert-stueck for 'Cello, op. 65, Golterman; sixty string Quartette, Beethoven.

At the students' recitals such important works as the Concertos of Beethoven, Mozart and Mendelssohn have been creditably performed as well as a large number of standard selections from the works of all the classical and modern masters. In vocal music the songs of Schumann, Schubert, Franz and Rubenstein have been drawn from as well as examples of operatic and oratorio arias.

During the past season the Evanston Musical Club has been organized with the director of the department as conductor. With the assistance of prominent artists two part-song concerts and Sullivan's Oratorio of the Prodigal Son have been given with marked success. Membership is open to students having the necessary musical ability. It is the intention next season to give two part-song concerts and two Oratorios, including a Christmas performance of Haendel's Messiah with orchestra.

Evanston, with its many social and educational attractions, is a natural home of a large and influential music school. The steadily increasing patronage of the University Department of Music, shows that the efforts to establish a first-class school has been fully appreciated and its future growth and development is assured. Several plans for better and larger quarters are under consideration, for the department has reached a point where further development is well-nigh impossible with the present limited accommodations. It is hoped that the friends of the University and of the higher musical education will bear these needs in mind.

THE MICHIGAN-NORTHWESTERN DEBATE.

The second debate in the series between the University of Michigan and Northwestern University took place in the First Methodist Church of Evanston on the evening of Friday, April 26, 1895. The presiding officer was Adlai Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, who was accompanied by Judge Ewing of Chicago, as a guest of honor. The judges were General F. C. Winkler of Milwaukee, Chancellor Emlin McClain of the Law School of Iowa State University, and Major General O. O. Howard, late head of the United States regular army. The question debated was, "Ought the United States Government to construct and control the Nicaragua Canal?" The Affirmative was ably supported by Messrs. Sadler, Oxtoby and Kimball of Michigan University. Early in the afternoon of the day of debate a telegram was received from Cook, a student in Northwestern's Law School, one of the men who was expected to support the Negative, that he was prevented by illness from appearing. As it was then too late for a new man to prepare, the representatives of the two universities agreed that the other two men on the Negative, Messrs. E. P. Bennett and Harry Ward, of the Northwestern, should divide the time which was to have been assigned to Mr. Cook, and that the average of the marks given to Bennett and Ward for these substitute speeches be counted in the final reckoning in place of those that would have been given to Mr. Cook.

The debate excited general interest in this community, and the church was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. It is not too much to say that every speaker proved himself equal to the occasion. The debate as a whole was highly commended by all the judges, the presiding officer, and many other capable critics not connected with either university. On summing up the marks that had been made independently by each judge, the grand totals were found to be as follows: Michigan 1534½ points; Northwestern, 1623½ points.

This debate closes the series originally proposed by the University of Michigan. It is the general desire of Northwestern students

that a new league be formed, with the idea of making the Michigan-Northwestern debate a regular annual affair, alternating between places, and an intimation of such a desire has informally been made to Michigan students.

ATHLETICS.

Attention was called in the last issue of the Record to the regulations adopted by the conference of college Presidents for the better control of Athletics in colleges and to the action of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts in approving them. Exception was taken by the committee for the regulation of athletic sports to the manner in which these rules were adopted, asserting that all regulations concerning athletics should be passed upon by the committee before they were assumed to be in force. This led to a conference between the faculty and the committee and the adoption by both parties of the following resolutions:

"The faculty of the College of Liberal Arts may recommend and in case of disagreement, after conference, may direct the action to be taken by the committee for the regulation of athletic sports."

"All rules and regulations concerning athletics should be passed, published and administered by the committee for the regulation of athletic sports."

The regulations themselves however have been accepted by the committee and are generally approved by all lovers of pure college sport.

Considerable progress has been made during the spring months in athletic matters. There has been a revival of interest in tennis and three excellent clay courts have been placed on the campus for the use of students. The plot of ground set apart for this purpose is sufficiently large to accommodate four additional courts and others will be constructed as rapidly as funds are available for the purpose.

The base ball team for this season comprises one representative of the Law School, two members of the School of oratory, and one Academy student, the remainder of the team coming from the College of Liberal Arts. The team has done good work but has not met with the success that was expected at the opening

of the season. It will be a boon to our athletic interests when our students learn to depend upon themselves for success and when they conclude to manage their own affairs and to resist all encroachments from without the University.

The "track athletics" team represents the University as a whole perhaps better than any other. In the triangular contest with Lake Forest and Chicago a few weeks ago our team comprised men from the College of Liberal Arts, the Law School, the School of Medicine and School of Pharmacy. It is greatly to be desired that there should be common interest throughout the University, in all athletic matters.

The greatest need in this connection at the present time is funds with which to remove the indebtedness of the Athletic Association. This indebtedness was contracted several years ago, before the present generation of students was on the campus and before the appointment of several members of the faculty; yet this generation bears all the blame and suffers all the inconveniences which accompany the debt. Might not one herculean effort be made by all lovers of honest sport in the University to remove this great hindrance to progress?

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

The exercises in connection with the celebration on the evening of Lincoln's Birthday, were in the charge of the two German clubs of the University, Die Deutsche Gesellschaft, and Der Deutsche Literatur-Verein. There are four hundred students in German, and these all joined with the visiting students in the celebration. The Germans of the city of Chicago are glad to think of the great extent to which the German Literature and language is studied in the University. Everyone had the impression that the German Consul, Dr. Buenz, and Judge and Mrs. Brentano, and the members of the German Maennerchor all enjoyed being present. The speech of Dr. Buenz in the German language was full of interest and highly academic in tone. He spoke of the bonds that united students of different countries to each other, and of the interest which the Germans of Chicago and the Northwest

had in the University, and of the sincere zeal which all Germans present had in celebrating the memory of Lincoln. Judge Brentano reminded the audience of the fact that the German Maennerchor as a club was founded at the bier of Lincoln. The music rendered by the Maennerchor, and by Mrs. Brentano was of a very high order, and not only brought pleasure to the listeners, but stimulated the interest of the University in the ideal things of music and of art. It was fitting that the ladies of the University Guild should receive as they did the Chicago visitors in the classic and interesting room which is the nucleus of their organization. The ladies of the Guild were assisted by the Mandolin, Glee, and Banjo clubs of the University in the duties of entertainment.

Appropriate exercises were also held by the University on Washington's Birthday. In the Lunt Library in the forenoon, Professor Holgate read passages from the Farewell Address of Washington. Mr. John W. Ela, of Chicago, President of the Illinois Association of Civil Service Reform, gave an address on Civil Service Reform. Professor Stanclift talked on Washington as a Citizen. The Assembly Room was decorated with the American flag, and a picture of Washington. The prayer was offered by Professor Sheppard, and the President of the University presided.

MR. ORRINGTON LUNT.

In the early part of April great anxiety was felt in University circles because of the serious illness of Mr. Orrington Lunt. We are happy to announce his restoration to comfortable health. Mr. Lunt occupies a unique position among us. One of the founders of the University, the man who selected Evanston as its seat, the donor of its most attractive building, the liberal benefactor of its library, he has been equalled by few and surpassed by none in his unselfish devotion to the University. The services of such men assure the success of any institution. That his venerable and gracious presence, and his wise counsel may long be ours is the ardent hope of all friends of the University.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

The loss the University has sustained through the death of Dr. Ridgaway is referred to in the obituary column.

The Baccalaureat address to the institute students this year was delivered by the Rev. Professor Dr. C. F. Bradley.

The collection of Wesleyan literature purchased by Mr. William Deering from Francis M. Jackson of Alderly Edge, England, has arrived at Garrett Biblical Institute. It consists of a collection of *Wesleyana* and books relating to early Methodist history. Among the most valuable pieces in the collection are oil portraits of John Wesley and of his mother Susannah Wesley.

The additions made in ordinary course to the Library of the Institute this term have been chiefly in connection with the work done in Sociology with the Senior Class by Dr. Caldwell.

Three interesting lectures which the students of Garrett Biblical Institute had the privilege of hearing this term were by Miss Jane Addams of the Hull House, Chicago, and by Prof. Young of Princeton College, and by Prof. Orr of Edinburgh. Miss Addams gave a very vivid presentation to the students of the work of the social settlement; Prof. Young an eloquent discourse upon the glory and wonder of God as manifested in the stars and planets; and Prof. Orr an interesting account of theological and university work in Scotland.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HALLE-WITTENBERG.

The two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Halle-Wittenberg was celebrated with many elaborate ceremonies in Halle last August. Professor Hatfield presented the greetings of Northwestern University, and as its delegate was entertained with the most generous hospitality. A stately festival service in the cathedral church opened the ceremonies, following which was an assembly in the Aula of the university, where Prince Albrecht of Prussia read an address of con-

gratulation from the Emperor, which was followed by other messages from officers, bodies and universities. On the next day the Rector, Dr. Beyschlog, pronounced the commemorative oration, and degrees were conferred, the United States being honored in the person of Gen. Francis A. Walker, "the founder of the science of statistics." During three days, various festivals, banquets and illuminations served to enliven the occasion, and at the end an excursion was made to Wittenberg, where opportunity was given to visit the places connected with the reformation.

PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE.

The most important educational conference ever held in Evanston took place on March 29, 1895 in the office of President Rogers. There were present among others, President Angell of the University of Michigan, President Adams of the University of Wisconsin, President Draper of the University of Illinois, President Schaffer of the University of Iowa, President Jesse of the University of Missouri, President Swain of the University of Indiana, President Scott of the University of Ohio, President Harper of the University of Chicago, President Coulter of Lake Forest University, Chancellor Chaplin of Washington University at St. Louis, President Hewing of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, President Bashford of the Ohio Wesleyan University, President Fisk of Albion College, as well as others from Illinois, Kansas and Indiana. As a result of the conference there was formed The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the North Central States. It embraces institutions in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas. President Angell was made president of the new organization for the first year. President Rogers was made Vice-President for the state of Illinois.

A WOMAN'S EDUCATION.

The university has always to contend with the spirit which rates all training and culture by immediate commercial returns, and gauges any outlay of money, whose result is not appar-

ent, by increase of money-making power. The spirit which demands that education shall put into the student's hands a set of tools fitted for specific uses, rather than develop in him that strength and ability which will enable him to use any tools that may come to hand with skill and success. Some progress however has been made toward convincing the world at large that the best preparation for any effective doing, is to be secured by helping a man toward harmonious being; and so the value of college training to the young man who does not propose to enter upon professional life is now generally conceded.

There should be no more question of the worth of higher education to a woman. Even more than man she needs to have in herself riches and resources, and to be started upon lines of growth and expansion, that she may not degenerate into narrowness and triviality.

Definiteness of thought, clearness of expression, thoroughness in work, calmness of judgment, breadth and impartiality of view—these are as necessary to woman as to man, and as valuable in the home as in the forum. A woman needs training in concentration, her natural tendency being to expend herself on two many things and the whole course of her mature life encouraging the inclination.

We want women in our colleges and universities who are doing work for a life-time, with a full preception of its value, not simply passing the time until they are ready to enter society, with the expectation of leaving it all behind them as the memory of a sort of chrysalis stage.

To get them we must set before the girls in our high schools and academies the value of higher education for training and development rather than professional uses, and the preciousness of knowledge for its own sake must be made the strongest argument for its pursuit. The consciousness of knowledge, and the ability to use it for our own delight, is a source of tranquility beyond the power of circumstances to destroy, and goes far to fortify one against "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune."

NOTES.

The names of the alumni of the College of Liberal Arts whose addresses THE RECORD

is anxious to discover are, Hugh D. Atkinson, S. P. Black, Josephine Day, Rev. Walter A. Howe, Mrs. Josephine Hill, Albert D. Langworthy, Rev. G. A. Mulfinger, Rev. J. H. Odgers, Orlando Sheppard, H. N. Thiers, Milton B. Williams, Mrs. Alla M. Raymond.

The University was presented by the Imperial German consul, Herr K. Buenz, with the official report of the German Imperial Commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. The report consists of two volumes which are of high scientific importance.

Mrs. Julia Atkins Miller has presented to the University a large number of articles for the museum. The articles consist largely of interesting antiquities and curiosities from the East. There are also some Chinese and Sanscrit books among them. The donor is an alumna of this University, and is now a resident of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Fowler has, at the suggestion of President Rogers, presented to the University an excellent oil painting of Bishop Fowler, a former president of the University. The picture has been hung in the Reading Room of the Lunt Library, and is much admired. Mrs. Fowler has had the picture painted expressly for the University. It is an admirable likeness.

Mr. J. H. Huddilston of the University has a book in the hands of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., on "The Essentials of New Testament Greek." It will soon appear. The book will do much towards bringing the language of the New Testament within the reach of all classes of students.

A Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education is to held at Toronto, July 18 to 25, 1895. It is to be a great international meeting. The preliminary circular states that "Many of the most prominent educators, clergymen, philanthropists and statesmen of all the America's and all the religious denominations will meet to deliberate on the great social, economic and moral problems pertaining to the welfare of human society." President Rogers has been made President of the Educational section of the Congress, and is to deliver an address. President Harper of Chicago University, and President Gunsaulus of the Armour Institute, are

to participate, as are also Lyman J. Gage, and William J. Onahan of Chicago.

President Rogers delivered an address at St. Louis on May 17, the occasion being the annual dinner given by the Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden, the gift to St. Louis of Henry Shaw. Mr. Shaw established in connection with the Garden a School of Botany which is a part of Washington University. His estate, valued at between three and five million dollars, was left in trust for the benefit of the Garden and the School. President Chaplin of Washington University, presided at the dinner, and leading citizens of St. Louis, including Gen. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior under President Harrison, graced the occasion by their presence.

President Rogers delivers the address at the Commencement of the Indiana State University.

During the last quarter the students of the College of Liberal Arts have had opportunities of receiving in their chapel, at the hour of chapel services, a number of interesting and celebrated visitors from this and from other countries. They had an opportunity of seeing and hearing several college presidents of this country early in the spring; and later they had the privilege of hearing Professor James Orr, of Edinburgh, speak to them on the points of resemblance and difference between University education in this country and in Scotland. Several prominent Methodist clergymen and clergymen of other denominations were also induced to lead the chapel services at intervals during the term.

A number of the members of the Faculty of the University will spend the summer vacation in Europe. Professor Wheeler of the department of French, has already left for Brittany. Professor Crew of the department of Physics, will spend his vacation in Germany. Dr. Bradley of the Institute, intends spending his vacation in Normandy. His wife will accompany him, and they mean to devote a large amount of attention to a study of the peasants of Normandy, and also of ecclesiastical architecture. Mr. Bechtel, of the department of Latin, will pass the summer in Marburg, in

Germany, along with Mr. E. F. Raymond, of the College of Liberal Arts. Mr. Huddilston, of the department of Greek, will shortly leave for Germany where he means to spend two or three years in advanced investigation in classical literature. Professor Caldwell of the department of Moral and Social Philosophy, will first of all spend sometime in Edinburgh to arrange about the publication of his forthcoming book. He will thereafter spend some time in Glasgow and London and Paris in investigating social settlements in these cities.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Henry B. Ridgaway, President of Garrett Biblical Institute, died at his home in Evanston, March, 30, 1895. The funeral services were held at the First Methodist Church, and were conducted by Dr. Little assisted by Bishop Foss, Dr. Terry, Dr. Bristol and Dr. Bradley.

He had been connected with the Institute since 1882, first as Professor of Historical Theology, then as Professor of Practical Theology and President of the Faculty. The following by one of his colleagues, fittingly describes his character and work: "He brought to his position rare mental endowments, a splendid reputation, a varied and catholic culture, profound and immovable convictions, and a rich Christian experience.

"His eloquence and power in the pulpit gave charm and authority to his thoughts upon preaching; his skill as a pastor enabled him to illuminate every department of parish activity. His tact and patience in the class-room, his unfailing courtesy and sympathy in all his dealings with the students, greatly endeared him to them, while his unaffected piety and earnest spiritual life urged them forward to the noblest ideals of Christian manhood.

"Dr. Ridgaway united firmness of conviction with the gentlest charity, a delight in the old paths with a loving welcome for every outbreak of fresh light. He was a Methodist by birth and regeneration, yet all Christians were his brethren and every movement to save or to help men excited his eager sympathy. Philanthropic enterprise and missionary heroism provoked him to a joyful helpfulness.

"Memorial Hall, added to the Institute buildings during his administration, is a monument to his quiet urgency, his affable and persuasive industry."

"The great congregation that gathered at his funeral testified to his hold upon the hearts of those that knew him. His brethren in the ministry honored him. The people that he served admired and loved him. His colleagues were bound to him by ties of tenderest affection. His pupils felt for him a kindly reverence."

PROFESSOR MARK POWERS.

Mark Powers, Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy, died March 1st, of small-pox, after a very brief illness.

He was born in 1864, near Muncie, Indiana, and received a preliminary education in the public school of that state and later in Missouri. In 1882 he entered the preparatory class of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, and in the following autumn the Freshman class. He was graduated with honors of the University. In the third and fourth years of the course his attention was given mainly to Chemistry, in which branch his work was of the highest order of excellence.

Immediately after graduation he came to Chicago to take the position of Assistant in the School of Pharmacy, then located at No. 40 Dearborn Street. His instruction proved so satisfactory to trustees and colleagues that he was afterwards advanced to the position of Assistant Professor.

Professor Powers was a teacher of rare ability, and one whose work was appreciated by all who came under his direction. He was no less successful in the line of practical work, when everything he did was characterized by remarkable exactness. He published but one scientific paper; but for some years he had been at work on an investigation requiring great patience and manipulative skill, which, if completed, would doubtless have brought him great credit. How much of this is in condition for publication has not yet been determined.

It is interesting to remember that Judge Gresham, the late Secretary of State, was formerly connected with the Northwestern University Law School as lecturer on international law. He received the degree of LL.D. from the university a few years ago.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

"Rather doing things worthy to be written, than writing things fit to be done."

Sidney: *Apologie for Poetrie*, p. 42

With increase in number of instructors and advanced students working in the same or nearly allied departments comes the opportunity of forming associations for mutual inspiration, encouragement and instruction.

The opportunity has been embraced during the past year to a memorable degree. Six clubs have been formed. The "Botany Club," "Der deutsche Literatur Verein," "Philosophical Club," "Greek Club," "Northwestern Historical Association" and "Biological Club."

"Die deutsche Gesellschaft" and the "Coffee Club" were already a year old at the beginning of this year and "Science Club" has been doing good work for four years.

A larger number of instructors are members of "Science Club" than any other club, there being thirteen this year. All persons inter-

ested in science are eligible for membership.

There were eight meetings during the past year. The papers presented were reports on original investigation by the investigators themselves and accounts of recent progress in science.

At the opening meeting Prof. Young discussed the relation of Science and the Science Student, and Mr. Hall exhibited a water distiller which he had invented. At the next meeting, Dr. Conklin described in part his work on *Crepidula*, a marine Gasteropod in connection with the study of the fertilization of the egg and its bearing on certain theories of Heredity, his view being that heredity transmission is a function of the entire cell and not of one part as is held by the majority of biologists of the present day.

The Mathematical Department occupied two evenings during which Dr. Holgate presented papers entitled "Surfaces of the second order" and "Some Fundamental Idea of Geometry;" and Dr. White gave an "Application of Euler's Theorem to regular polyedral surfaces of arbitrary difficiencies" and "Properties of Culic Curves." Models, illustrations and concrete facts added to the clearness of the presentation.

Dr. Crew lectured on the newly discovered constituent of the earth's atmosphere; and at another time, on the work of Langley and Maxim in aerodynamics. Prof. Hough gave the history of discovery and account of his own work on "Variation of Latitude." Miss Gould of Chicago University gave an "Account of Electric Images and Inversion"; Dr. Loomis exhibited and explained his invention for measuring "Electric Time-Lag," and Mr. Basquin his device for lettering the spectrum. Dr. Crook exhibited and described fossil remains of a Rhinoceros which he found in northwestern Kansas while conducting a palæontological expedition. The bones were mounted during the winter and are now in the Museum. Messrs. Basquin and Taylor performed some stroboscopic experiments showing the vibrations of a tuning fork, the drops of a stream of falling water and the very beautiful phenomenon of Maxwells' Dynamical Top in rapid rotation before Geissler tubes.

Next in order of age among the Clubs is "Die deutsche Gesellschaft" whose object is to popularize the study of German and to aid the student in acquiring a colloquial knowledge of the language; at the fortnightly meetings there is conversation, recitation and singing—all in German. It is chiefly social in its nature.

The *Coffee Club* was organized in the winter of '93. It is semi-social, semi-literary in character, and has three primary objects: first, to develop systematic habits of reading in best general literature, outside of prescribed college work; second, to develop the art of conversation; third, to break up clannishness among undergraduates. Ignorance of our best literature among our undergraduates is both surprising and discouraging. It is the

belief of the founder of the Coffee Club that the only way to overcome this great deficiency is for the individual student to form the habit of devoting at least a few minutes every day to the careful reading of some English classic—no matter how short the time available. He believes that this habit, once thoroughly formed, will eventually counteract the evil, and that the current excuse of lack of time for such reading is no more valid or sound than it is before or after college days, and that, if the student leaves college without forming habits of reading, he seldom acquires such habits afterward.

The members of the Coffee Club agree to observe the following rules: (1.) To read at least sixty minutes per week from some work or standard general literature and to bring to the sessions of the club one or more quotations from the pages read, of such a character as to excite discussion. (2.) To avoid sitting at the club tables next to their cronies or fraternity associates. (3.) To refrain absolutely, during the first hour of the club session, from talking about the weather, college affairs, or their fellow-students or teachers. Membership is open to the college community.

Meetings are held on alternate Saturday evenings, during the fall and winter terms, in one of the Evanston restaurants, of which the club has exclusive possession from 8 till 10 p. m.

The fees consist of one dime, to be paid by each member before he takes his place at table on the evening of any session. It is agreed that every member shall pay his or her own fee, irrespective of sex or "previous condition of servitude." Members sit at small tables in groups of six persons. In order to give to the occasion that freedom of expression which seems especially to be developed by action of the organs of mastication, very light refreshments are served at the opening of the session. These consist of coffee or chocolate and wafers, during the cool weather, and ice cream and cake during warm weather. At the opening of each session the chairman appoints for every table one member as "oracle." It is the oracle's business to start the conversation, to see that it

does not lag, and to keep it within the prescribed bounds as to theme. Any member mentioning a tabooed subject is fined five cents for each and every such offense. During the second hour of the session the restrictions as to theme of conversation are removed, and the talk is interspersed with college songs, &c. The session adjourns promptly at ten p. m. with the "Coffee Club Doxology."

While the Club does not intend or pretend to do "great things," it is believed that it has, in some slight degree, attained the objects for which it was founded. There is a little more interest in the best literature, a little better talking, and a little less clannishness in our college community than before the club began.

During the year the *Botanical Club*, which consists of all the members of the Botanical Department considered in general the Influence of Environment upon Plant-life. Each member of the club prepared and read papers upon definite topics under the general subject. Experimental work along the same lines was at the same time conducted in the laboratory, thus confirming the researches of the club. The subject of "Bud-Variation and its Bearing upon the Theory of Evolution" was made a special topic for discussion during the third term.

Nine excursions were made during the year by the students of the Botanical Department, largely for the purpose of observation. Two excursions were devoted to securing native shrubs, vines, and small trees to plant upon the campus of the University with the view of preserving them there. Three thickets have thus been formed and are evidently in healthy condition, some fifty flowering shrubs, ten vines, and fifteen small trees being used in this way. If these plantations prove successful it is intended to continue the work on a larger scale next year.

"Der deutsche Literatur-Verein" aims to encourage and supplement the work of the Seminar of the German department. At the Verein, lectures—in German—are delivered by prominent Germans and by instructors in the department. Dr. Lobach, once a student of Helmholtz's and one of the German World's

Fair Commissioners, lectured on "Helmholtz—his life, work and influence." Frau von Ende, a regular contributor of the *Staats Zeitung* and *Abendpost*, lectured on "Annette von Droste-Huelshoff," the greatest German poetess, and very interesting were the lectures of Mr. Eduard, a leading literary German, on "Heinrich von Kleist;" that of Professor Baumberger, Director of the Chicago Jewish Training School, on "Lessing;" of Mr. Schroeder, one of the editors of the *Staats Zeitung*, on the "History of the Influence of Germans in the U. S.;" and of Professor Cohn on "The Influence of the Crusades."

A *Philosophical Club* with a membership of a dozen evenly divided between graduate students and members of Faculty, was organized Nov. 6. The club is without constitution, by-laws or regular dues, and its only officers are an executive committee of three. The meetings, which are held tri-weekly, are informal and conversational. A leading and highly interesting part in the discussions is often taken by Dr. Little, whose abundant labors in church history have not dimmed the inspiration which he received from Trendelenburg.

Following is a list of the papers presented: Dr. Caldwell: "Some Aspects of the Philosophy of Schopenhauer." M. L. Ashley: "Causation" and "The Nature of Inference." G. C. Mars: "Spencer's Unknowable." Dr. Coe: "Correlation of Mental and Physical." J. P. MacCarthy: "Development of Kant's Theistic Ideas." F. C. Lockwood: "Emerson as a Philosopher." Dr. Crew: "Foundations of Dynamics."

Near the close of the Fall term the students in Greek A started an organization which is known as the *Hellenike Hetairia*; its object is to discuss the literary side of the authors read during the year, and thus supplement the work of the class-room. The large amount of *language* work required of Freshmen precludes the introduction of much aside from linguistics.

In the Winter term the study of Homer and Greek epic poetry was the chief subject for papers and discussions. The "Homeric Ques-

tion" and Homer's place in literature, both ancient and modern, were dealt with at length. An important feature of this work was the recitation of choice passages in the bardic fashion of early Greece. Rhapsodists representing Homer and Hesiod contended for the laurel crown. Later in the year Greek tragedy was made the basis for special work in connection with the regular class work in Euripides' *Alcestis*. The origin of the Greek drama, its development and influence on the Athenian life furnished abundant and profitable fields for work. Greek orations and conversations in Greek added a relish to the programs.

The membership of the club was not confined to the Freshman class, but was open to all students in the Greek department. The meetings were held fortnightly. The plan of the work was directed by the instructor, Mr. Huddilston.

The Constitution of the *Historical Association* says its purpose is "the promotion of historical studies in the University." Membership is open to instructors in History in the College of Liberal Arts; graduate students doing work in the department; undergraduates who have a credit of ninety hours and are doing major work in History; and such other persons, not to exceed ten, as are approved by the Executive Committee of the Association, and receive a two-thirds vote of those present at any meeting. The Association meets once in two weeks. It is aimed to have addresses and papers presented by members and by speakers from out of town. Occasional reviews of books and of magazine articles will be a feature of the exercises. The programs thus far have included two very entertaining and instructive lectures—one by Professor Little on "What is History?" and one by G. Mason, President of the Chicago Historical Society, on "Illinois in the Days of La Salle and Tony."

Since the organization of the Biological Club about the middle of the winter term, four meetings have been held. At the first Prof. W. A. Locy of Lake Forest lectured on the Third Eye of Vertebrates. Professor Locy has made one of the most important contributions of recent years on this subject.

At the three following meetings Miss Katherine Foot of Evanston addressed the Club on the subject of Reducing Divisions and their bearings on theories of Heredity.

Miss Foot presented the subject in a masterful way giving the views of some twenty different biologists as to the time and manner of reduction and comparing these views with the results of her own work on the egg of the earthworm, *Allolobophora*. This question of *Reduction* is one of the most fundamental in the study of Heredity and Miss Foot's work on this subject is recognized by the best biologists throughout the world as being of the highest excellence.

The report of the Curator of the museum is an interesting pamphlet. It shows a substantial growth in material, and indicates unwittingly, the great industry and skill of the Curator in classifying and labeling.

The '95 Syllabus is a production creditable to its editors, the Junior Class and the University. Among all its jokes a spirit of kindness and gentlemanliness prevails. Its literary character could be improved. The editors of such publications should strive to produce a book of higher literary style; one in which there is not less humor but more beauty of thought and expression.

RELIGIOUS AGENCIES IN THE COLLEGE.

Mr. C. D. Lee, retiring president of the "N. W. U. Christian Associations," reports for the associations as follows:

That there is a genuine and widespread religious interest among college students is evidenced by its crystalization in the College Young Men's, and Young Women's Christian Associations, and the Students Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. About two-thirds of the entire student body are professing christians, while a still smaller number are church members; comparatively few students bring their church letters to college. It is safe to say that a large percentage of the college students do not come under the influence of the local churches except through an irregular attendance upon the preaching services. The

student body does not look to the churches for religious teaching or social life beyond these public exercises. The attitude of the student toward the church, together with the nearness of the college to a great city tends to aggravate the situation and to render religious work difficult in an already difficult field. The greatest obstacle however in the way of the development of christian life in college, is the selfishness among college men. To combat this tendency, to win men to Christ, to develop christian character, and to prepare the college man for efficient christian service in after years is the high aim of the Christian Associations in our college.

Previous to 1890 the religious work of the University was carried on by an organization known as the Students Christian Association. In the spring of 1890 this organization was succeeded by the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations. Since that time there has been a general broadening of the scope, and a deepening of the interest in the religious work of the college. At present the membership of the Young Men's Association is 180—the largest of any college association in the state.

Among the various lines of work undertaken, the most important are those of Bible study, religious meetings, Missions, University Settlement, Social and Inter-Collegiate Relations. Over one hundred members of these associations are pursuing regular Bible study, mostly in classes conducted by student leaders. One hundred attend the regular weekly religious meetings. One hundred and twenty are serving on the different committees. During the present college year there has been an awakening of the interest in foreign missions and twenty have been added to the Students Volunteer Band. At the beginning of the year September work for new students was undertaken with considerable success. Students coming to college for the first time were aided in every possible way at the critical point of their college career.

The visit of Mr. Sayford, the college evangelist in November was marked by an intensifying of the religious life, and strengthening of the moral tone of the whole college. The pres-

ent great need of these christian associations at Northwestern is a building devoted entirely to their use. Other institutions of inferior grade have them, certainly the interests involved at Northwestern are as great.

The neat little "Student's Hand-book" which the Christian Associations publish for free distribution among the students contains much useful information valuable for all, but especially valuable for new students.

Among the most helpful religious meetings in the College have been Prof. Coe's Convezazione held at his house on Sunday afternoons. Faculty and students met in the most cordial, informal and helpful way, and discussed under Prof. Coe's leadership, such practical and spiritual subjects as "Amusments," "Faith," "Sunday Observance," "Athletics and Religion," "The Four Mile Limit," "Most Certain Thing in our Religion." The music was delightful, selections being made from the gems of our Church Hymnal, and sung with both spirit and understanding. The average attendance was about one hundred.

The University Sermons of the year were preached by the Reverend Doctors S. G. Smith, of St. Paul, F. W. Gunsaulus, President of Armour Institute, W. J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth, J. L. Withrow, of Chicago, Matt S. Hughes, of Portland, Maine, and J. F. Loba, of Evanston.

The Sunday school lecture class has this year proved an important factor in the religious life of the College. It has been customary for the First Methodist Church, through its Sunday-school superintendent, to occasionally ask a professor in the University to take the class for one month. Professor Caldwell, the new Professor of Moral and Social Philosophy, took the class for the month of March, succeeding Professor Bradley of the Institute. His lectures on Christian ethics and social philosophy interested many students and friends who had never before come to the class. The interest that he evoked in the living problems of

religion, was sustained by his successor for the month of April, Professor Conklin, the new Professor of Biology, whose able presentation of the connexions between Religion and Evolution profoundly interested the whole community of Evanston.

THE CHAPEL SERVICE.

The Northwestern University has not had such a chapel as it now has for thirty years. The improvement is due to a general revival of interest, and an appreciation of the need of a better chapel. Several committees were appointed and the whole subject of daily religious service was considered. Though no very radical changes were made, a greatly improved chapel has resulted.

Seats are assigned to those whose attendance is required.

The new Methodist Hymnals, the efficient double quartet choir, and the skillful, effective leading of Professor Hatfield result in excellent music.

Professor Hatfield has prepared a new Chapel Service. As far as is known, this is the first attempt to prepare a complete special service for each college day. The aim has been to produce something distinctly our own, though taking counsel of what has been successfully developed under various other auspices. The daily order of service is extremely simple, being as follows: The Lord's Prayer, chanted; a Psalm, read responsively or chanted, closing with the *Gloria*, chanted; a Scripture Lesson; a hymn; prayer; announcements. Professor Lutkin, whose gifts as a composer and arranger of ecclesiastical music are very widely known, contributed three chants for the Lord's Prayer, and three for each day's service. They are all of great interest and freshness, several of them new, some a revival of the most ancient forms of Gregorian church music, which are chanted antiphonally by the young men and women. For each day in the week are printed two selections from the Psalms, a longer one for responsive reading, a shorter one which may be chanted entire; these are given according to the Revised Version, adopted as the standard in this University, and have been accurately pointed for chanting by

Professor Lutkin. At the end is printed an original version (by Professor Hatfield) of the stately German choral "Praise thou the Lord (Neander, 1679) with the original music of the seventeenth century. This massive anthem has been cordially adopted by the students, and is sung in full chorus with impressive effect. A number of the friends of the University assisted in publishing the manual, which is handsomely printed in large and clear form, the margin of each page and capital letters being in the University colors.*

Our truly beautiful religious noonday service in the beautiful hall of the Lunt Library, with its windows looking out on an expanse of waters which of itself naturally brings the notion of the Infinite to the mind, and the corporate feeling that such worship in such a place engenders, are both things that should leave a life long impression on the sons and daughters of the University. At chapel all the ideal and all the most real interests of our University find the best expression that can be given to them.

DEARBORN OBSERVATORY NOTES.

The total eclipse of the moon on March 10, was successfully observed at the Observatory.

A number of excellent photographs, before and after the total phase, were taken with the 18½ inch refractor. During totality, the illumination of the eclipsed moon was very unequal in different parts, due to clouds in regions where the sun-light was tangent to the earth's surface. The light was of a coppery color and the eclipsed moon was considerably brighter than in former eclipses.

The planet Jupiter was systematically observed during the post-opposition. The most interesting phenomena were a group of well-defined black spots on the north edge of the great equatorial Belt. Some of these objects are probably identical with spots observed in previous years.

The Great Red Spot, which appeared in 1878, is still visible, but it was rather faint except near the time of opposition when the outlines were well seen. The motions of this

*Copies may be had from Professor J. T. Hatfield.

remarkable object are now being studied, and the results of sixteen years of systematic observation at the Dearborn Observatory are in process of preparation for publication.

The special work at the Observatory during the summer, will principally consist of measures of double stars, selected from our catalogue, comprising more than five hundred pairs.

New double stars are occasionally found, although but very little time can be spared for purposes of discovery. A considerable number of pairs in our catalogue already indicate motion, and they will probably prove to be binary systems.

A new \$300 micrometer for the 18½ inch Refractor, the gift of the Chicago Astronomical Society, has been built by G. N. Saegmuller, of Washington, D. C. It is now being fitted to the telescope draw tube and will be ready for use in a few days.

THE HONOR SYSTEM IN EXAMINATIONS.

During the past winter the student body have turned a strong zeal for reform against what is known as "cribbing" in examinations. That the practice existed, was certain; and a few offenders had been suspended by the Faculty. To suppress the practice the students' committee obtained the approval by the Faculty of a plan whereby the students themselves are to investigate and decide upon the guilt of those suspected of such cheating. The matter was discussed three months, and its approval of the Faculty given, with proper limitations, late in the winter term. Whereupon the student body adopted by unanimous vote of over two hundred members, a working constitution.

The constitution provides for a council of ten, elected from the undergraduates, "to investigate cases of fraud in examinations." It gives the Council power, where guilt is established, "to reprimand the offender in such manner as it shall deem best, or to recommend to the faculty his suspension or expulsion." Every student approving the constitution binds himself to report to the council all cases known to him where fraud has been committed.

The present members of the Council are Messrs. Bartlett, Bennett (E. P.), Craven, Haven, Levere, McElwain, Reid, Singleton; Misses Kendall and Sargent.

It is believed that the announced purpose of the students themselves to exterminate this form of dishonesty will suffice to frighten it out of existence.

THE RECORD is desirous of obtaining the following alumni of the College of Liberal Arts: Hugh D. Atkinson, S. P. Black, Josephine Day, Mrs. Josephine Hill, Albert D. Langworthy, Rev. G. H. Mulfinger, Rev. J. H. Odgers, Orlando Sheppard, H. N. Thiers, Milton B. Williams, Mrs. Alla M. Raymond.

THE MARCY SCHOLARSHIPS IN BIOLOGY.

For several years past the University through some of its friends has maintained two or three tables at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hall, Mass., for the use of Northwestern students. These tables were awarded to students in the Biological Dep't and named in honor of our senior professor who has so long been identified with the work of Natural History in this University, the Marcy Scholarships, in Biology. Last year Miss Katherine Foot of Evanston undertook to establish the Marcy Scholarships upon a permanent endowment. She applied herself to the task with characteristic energy and met with rare success in her work. This year she planned a course of three biological lectures for the benefit of the Marcy Scholarship endowment fund. The first lecture was given on April 23rd by Dr. E. O. Jordan, of the Chicago University, on "Germs as friends and foes;" the second lecture given on April 30th was by Professor Conklin on "Evolution," and the third lecture, on May 7th, was by Professor H. H. Donaldson of the Chicago University on the "Growth of the Brain." The lectures were of an excellent character and were well attended, and as a result the permanent endowment of the Marcy Scholarships is assured. These scholarships will afford free tuition to two or three students or will secure one investigator's room at the Marine Biological Laboratory for all time to come.

This Laboratory was established eight years ago and is rapidly acquiring not only a national but also an international reputation. On its board of trustees are to be found at least a dozen of the most prominent Biologists of the United States and Canada. The success of the institution is in large part due to the ability and enthusiasm of its Director, Professor Whitman, of the Chicago University, who has planned to make the Laboratory "a national center for research in every department of biology." Its instructors are drawn from such institutions as Brown, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, Michigan, Northwestern and Yale, while the investigators and students in attendance last summer came from sixty-two different colleges and higher institutions of learning. The original work which has been done at the laboratory is large in amount and excellent in quality.

During the eight years of its existence scores of valuable papers and monographs have appeared as a result of work done there, and recently three volumes of lectures delivered at the Laboratory have been published. The Director intends to issue a volume of the lectures each year. Scholars generally recognize the stimulus and help which come from meeting others who are working in their own lines, even if it be for only a day or two, at some of the meetings of the learned societies, and yet how much more helpful it is to be associated with scholars not on parade, but hard at work, and not for a day or two, but throughout the whole summer. The stimulus which biological teaching and investigation throughout this whole country has received from the Marine Biological Laboratory can never be estimated.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The new Announcement, 1895-6 shows that several changes have been made in the personnel of the corps of instructors, and in the titles of former teachers.

Dr. Lester Curtis, who was for many years Professor of Histology in this School, a position which he resigned several years ago, has been made Professor of Clinical Medicine. He has been giving instruction in this department to the students of the College for a long time.

Histology will be taught by the Professor of Physiology, Dr. Hall. Professor F. T. Andrews is therefore Professor of Clinical Gynecology which has been part of his title during the last few years.

The Surgical Department has been strengthened by the appointment of Weller Van Hook, A.B., M.D., instructor in surgery. He, co-operating with Dr. Halstead, will conduct a thorough recitation course in the third year. Dr. Van Hook is well known among the surgeons of Chicago. For several years he has been teaching surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city. The last year he spent abroad devoting his time to special study in surgery.

The coming year Surgical Clinics will be given at the College by Professors Isham, Fenger and Schaefer.

A change has been made in the time of teaching some of the specialties in the dispensary. A gradation of this part of the clinical instruction has been attempted. It has been so planned that instruction will be given to small divisions of the clinical classes for eight weeks consecutively in each department. During the second year sections of the class will be assigned to the departments of medicine and surgery in the dispensary where they can learn much of general medical and surgical symptomatology and methods of diagnosis as well as gain practice in auscultation and percussion. In the third year sections of the class are arranged to work in the departments of diseases of children, of the skin and orthopedics. In the fourth year to the departments of laryngology, ophthalmology and otology, gynecology and neurology.

Three years ago the college first required all its students to take four years of college instruction for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. If some students had not during the preceding year elected a four year course the school

would have no graduating class at this time. The class has of necessity been a small one.

Of the twenty-seven students composing the senior class, eleven have obtained by competitive examinations, hospital appointments in the city.

A biographical notice of B. Winfield Scott Hall will appear in the fall number of the RECORD. The career of a new problem may

aptly enough be sketched at the beginning of the year in which he begins his duties.

The record is desirous of obtaining the correct addresses of the following alumni of the Medical School: L. S. Bowers, F. N. Cochens, H. B. Carriel, A. A. Gehrman, Dr. G. W. Haskins, A. E. Halstead, A. B. Hale, Chas. H. Johnston, W. A. Kinnomitt, J. J. Larkin, F. J. Rucavado, A. R. Thomas, G. G. Burdick.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

The total number of students enrolled this year has been 192,—being 74 Seniors, 110 Juniors, and 8 Special Students. This shows an increase of 27.1 per cent over the enrollment (140) of last year. Notwithstanding the increase of the tuition fee next year to \$100, at least 200 students are confidently expected.

There is a probability that beginning with 1896-7, the course will be enlarged to three years, in one mode or another. This is a step which is demanded of us if we wish to reach—shall we say maintain?—our position as the most thorough school in the West. The better Eastern schools in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia have for some years required this length of time as necessary for the best training; Michigan University begins with it next fall; Yale University announces it for 1896-7. The President, the Faculty and it is believed, the Law Committee of the Trustees, are earnestly in favor of the step. The leaders of education in Medicine and Engineering have long recognized that three or four years should be required, and law should not lag behind the other sciences. The obstacle to progress in this State has thus far been the unwillingness of the Supreme Court to sanction a requirement of three years' study preliminary to admission to the Bar. The Court has not yet acted upon a petition to this effect presented last year by both the Chicago Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association. Our neighboring States of Ohio and Wisconsin have this year made three years of study a legal re-

quirement. But the schools cannot be kept back by the failure of the Supreme Court to meet the needs of the time; and it seems likely that, whether by concerted action with other schools or by individual responsibility our own school will soon take the step demanded by the best standards of the profession.

The privileges accorded to law students of using the ample Library of the Law Institute were endangered this year by a movement of some lawyers to abolish the privilege. Fortunately a compromise was reached not long ago, and the law students are not to lose this privilege, a small payment being exacted to cover certain extra expenses incurred on their account. The danger was a serious one; for intelligent work in our school demands of necessity access to a good library. But it is unpleasant to think that we are dependent upon the courtesy of others for what is the very breath of life in legal study; and the time is ripe for an appeal to our alumni to furnish us with the necessary library. The cost of a law library which would serve the needs of instructors in their investigations and make it impossible for any other school to compete with us in this respect for the best men would be something like \$75,000, and it would cost at least \$8,000 a year to maintain it. But for this purpose the library of the Law Institute—one of four or five in the country—now suffices; and the immediate need of the School is a working library of the main English and American re-

ports and a few text books. This could be supplied for perhaps \$15,000.

This suggests the everpresent thought of an endowment,—the thing essential to fulfil the ambition of the Faculty of the School, that the school may be able to take a leading place in attracting students from all parts of the country, and to command the services of the best instructors at sufficiently attractive salaries. The sum of \$500,000 would at least put us in the way of doing this,—\$100,000 for a building (assuming the University to supply the land), \$150,000 for a salary fund, \$75,000 for a library, and \$175,000 to supply an income for a librarians salary, for purchasing books (say \$5000 annually), and for paying the running expenses of the building and incidental expenses. When the school fees alone came, as they soon would come, to pay the salary list, the salary fund could be diverted in part to scholarships and other pecuniary aid—a resource particularly needed in the West, where so many young men, unaided by their parents, give themselves a liberal education or a professional training by sacrifices and efforts which touch the most callous sympathies.

That our school has the foundation of great possibilities as a national school is particularly suggested by the diversity of quarters whence its students now come. While it endeavors to supply special facilities for acquaintance with Illinois law and its peculiarities, the school is in no sense a local one, and its teaching is based upon the cosmopolitan nature of its attendance. During the present year there were represented (outside of Illinois) twenty-two different states, including the Canadian Provinces. The list extended as far East as Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, as far West as California and Oregon, as far North as Dakota and Manitoba, as far South as Kentucky, Arkansas and (last year) Texas. The number of States and Provinces represented last year was seventeen.

During the past year a Chicago Law Students' Association has been formed for purposes of mutual acquaintance and general improvement. Most of the law students in the city

have joined, and the six offices are filled by allotting two officers to each of the three schools, the offices rotating each year. The representatives of our school this year have been Mr. Carlos S. Andrews, of the Senior Class, and Mr. Charles B. Campbell, of the Junior Class. At the annual dinner, which took place last month, the president of the evening was James H. Raymond, Esq., President of the Law School Alumni Association.

During the present year a new course has been added on Illinois statutes. The design of the course is to examine the main point in which by statute this state has varied from the common law. There is given in all the courses, along with the treatment of the common-law principles, a supplementary reference to the special trend of Illinois decisions; but the local statutory changes of the common law are better relegated to a single course; and no one could be better qualified by his experience than Mr. Harvey B. Hurd, who has instituted it. His work as editor of the Statutes and the share he has taken in bringing about much of Illinois legislation add peculiar authority to his exposition.

A special course on Procedure has also been added. This is designed to embrace all the main topics of Procedure, excepting Pleading, and including Jurisdiction, Summons and Service, Attachment, Execution, Appeals, Motions, and the like. It was given this year during the third term by Mr. James DeWitt Andrews (editor of *Stephen on Pleading*); but it is hoped that next year the course will extend through the three terms for one hour weekly.

A special course has also been made of the subject of implied or Quasi-Contracts. This covers a peculiar and important branch of law usually dealt with in a Contracts course, but now recognized as demanding separate treatment. Our School is the third in the country to institute a separate course.

No material change has been made in other courses. The order of courses has now been made satisfactory; and all are so arranged that the change from a two years' to a three years' curriculum can be made without friction.

During the year three prizes have been awarded. A prize of \$50, offered (by a friend of the School) for the best record made in the work of the first two terms of the Senior year, was awarded to Mr. Eugene G. Fassett (A. B., Michigan). Another prize of \$50, offered (by the same friend) for the best essay suitable for publication in the *Northwestern Law Review*, was awarded to Mr. Albert B. Davidson (A. B., Amherst). The Glos prize of \$50, offered (by Mr. Charles H. Glos of the class of 1894) will immediately be awarded.

The Callaghan prize of \$100, offered (by Messrs. Callaghan & Co., of Chicago) for the best work attained at a special examination of twenty questions covering the whole field of law, is also to be at once awarded.

Miss Mary M. Barteline, of Chicago, a

graduate of class of 1894, has received the first prize of \$75 offered last year by the American Law Register and Review for the best annotation to a recent case. Contributions were received from all parts of the country, and Miss Barteline was awarded the second prize of \$25. But on investigation it appeared that the contribution receiving the first prize was not original and the first prize was accordingly awarded to Miss Barteline.

The Record is unable to reach by mail the following alumni of the Law School: Chas. Bary, Byron Boydon, Granville I. Chittenden, Alfred E. Case, John C. Everett, A. L. Flannighan, Keneson M. Landis, John A. May, H. R. Pebble, Harry B. Patterson, Daniel Scully, Adolphus Stevens, Albert Wahl, Walpole Wood.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Mr. Henry Kraemer, B.Ph., of New York, whose name is familiar to the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association and to all who are interested in pharmaceutical education in this country, has been elected Professor of Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy in the School of Pharmacy and will enter upon his duties in August 1896, having been granted leave of absence until that time for the purpose of visiting the University of Marburg, Germany, and other institutions where he purposes pursuing special courses of study. Prof. Kraemer graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and recently from Columbia College, New York. He was for a time Assistant to the late Prof. Maisch in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and, subsequently, to Prof. Sadtler of the University of Pennsylvania. He taught Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy in the New York College of Pharmacy for one year, resigning his position to enter Columbia College. In 1892 he was elected Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy to the American Pharmaceutical

Association, which position he still occupies with distinguished ability. He has been an active member of the Torrey Botanical Club and delivered courses of lectures on Botany and related subjects before various organizations.

Mr. Jan B. Nagelvoort, of Detroit, has been appointed Professor of Applied Pharmaceutical Chemistry. He was educated in the University of Amsterdam, his native city. The established course of education for apothecaries in Holland extends through three years, and upon the completion of such a course Mr. Nagelvoort continued in the pursuit of the practice of pharmacy a few years, after which he was appointed Military Apothecary by the government of the Netherlands and served in that capacity in Europe and in the Dutch Indies. While in the service of his Government he enjoyed unusual facilities for scientific work and study. Then he emigrated to this country and for some years resided in Nebraska where he engaged in farming, continuing in the meantime to cultivate his scientific studies. In 1887, he became the chief analytical chemist of the largest laboratories for the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations in this country, the establishment of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit. During the past eight years

Mr. Nagelvoort has devoted his entire time to the qualitative and quantitative examination and valuation of drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, in a special analytical laboratory where every convenience in the way of apparatus and reference works has been at his command. It is scarcely probable that any other one man has had a practical experience as extensive as Mr. Nagelvoort has enjoyed, in pharmaceutical analysis, assaying and testing, and he is recognized as one of the foremost experts in that field in America. His contributions to current chemical and pharmaceutical literature are many and valuable. With the sanction of the author, Prof. Nagelvoort translated the well known work on the "Reactions" of organic compounds by the late Prof. Fluckiger of the University of Strassburg. Prof. Fluckiger himself said concerning Nagelvoort's edition of the "Reactions," "I fully acknowledge how zealously and intelligently you not only translated but in many respects improved the Reactions." Prof. Nagelvoort will enter upon his duties at the School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University about the first day of next August to complete the details of the equipment of the special laboratory assigned to his charge so as to be prepared to inaugurate the courses of instruction in that laboratory on the first day of October. His entire time will be devoted to the special chemical and Pharmaceutical laboratory courses embraced in the curriculum of the Second Year for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. The most important part of these courses consists in Pharmaceutical assaying and such related analytical work as pharmacists and sanitary public analysts must be prepared to perform.

PRESENT ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

Great diversity exists among the pharmaceutical schools in regard to the extent of courses of instruction required for graduation, and the pharmaceutical degrees conferred do not correspond with the courses they represent, the same degree being sometimes conferred upon completion of two school terms of from twenty to twenty-five weeks each, including a total of 300 to 600 hour's instruction, and in other institutions upon the completion of courses cov-

ering three full school years of nine months each, with a total of between three and four thousand hour's instruction. The various degrees conferred by the many schools of pharmacy are those of Graduate in Pharmacy, Master of Pharmacy, Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Doctor of Pharmacy. Several changes have been inaugurated by some of the more prominent pharmaceutical schools, and while all changes in the courses of instruction have been in the direction of increased requirements, much remains to be done before a reasonable degree of uniformity shall have been attained, and it must be admitted that the courses prescribed for some of the degrees enumerated fall far short of the standard suggested by the title accompanying the degree. Nevertheless, the activity to be observed may be a healthy sign and lead to good results in the future. The degree which more than any other possesses uniform significance is the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. For over a quarter of a century only one pharmaceutical school in the United States conferred that degree. Now there are five schools conferring it, all of them requiring two full school years of study and laboratory work. An encouraging number of students are taking that course and there is substantial evidence that the number will rapidly increase.

The retail drug business at the present time is largely of a commercial character and for that reason so demoralized that the druggists themselves have shown strong signs of discouragement.

Laws for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy have been passed in nearly all the States. These laws of course, establish a certain degree of knowledge and skill which must be possessed by all persons desiring to conduct drugstores, and the excessive commercial competition between the numerous retail drugstores has led to a general feeling that the pecuniary rewards of the practice of pharmacy are so scant as not to justify the legal standard of qualifications. Moreover, the druggists complain of the competition and cutting of prices inaugurated by department stores and those so-called retail druggists who are, as a matter of fact, mere merchant shop keepers.

This condition of things has brought into clear light the fact that the educated pharmacist must assume the responsibility for the quality and purity of all medicines dispensed by him, and for the technical work he does, and must in return be protected against competition by mere merchants. In other words, the whole question is narrowed down to the enforcement of compulsory pharmaceutical education for the protection of the public health.

No one can become a true pharmacist without proper special education in a good school of pharmacy. The retail drugstore, so far as relates to the trafficking in all kinds of merchandise, is unavoidably subject to the same grinding competition in trade as any bazaar. The really pharmaceutical work which only the educated and skilled pharmacists can do, is alone beyond the reach of that demoralising competition.

Persons who engage in the retail drug business without the education which is necessary to the intelligent practice of pharmacy have, of course, no right to exemption from the laws and conditions which affect all other shop keepers; but persons thoroughly trained for the pursuit of scientific pharmacy stand upon an entirely different footing.

There is a great amount of highly important work to be done in pharmacy—expert work demanded by scientific medicine and the public welfare—but such work cannot be done by the uneducated.

The practice of pharmacy is just entering upon a transition period. Its successful evolution is only a question of time. Many years may pass before the change becomes complete and wide-spread, but it is inevitable, and those who are prepared by training to take an active part in the introduction of the new order of things in the practice of pharmacy will find active occupation in proportion to their knowledge and skill. The pharmacist of the future must be the ever ready and competent chemist, microscopist, and bacteriologist of the physician. He must be able to make trustworthy examinations of water, food, urine, etc. He must be prepared to undertake the detection or identification of poisons. He will find it not only practicable but positively necessary to

rid himself and his office of all mere merchandise. He will be, indeed, a technical expert enabled and entitled to charge professional fees for his technical services. His office will, in course of time, scarcely resemble the average drugstore of the present time any more than a lawers's office resembles a cigar stand. He will not be harassed by commercial competition and cares but will devote his whole energies to his legitimate expert professional work. He will give better attention than ever before to the study of the remedies called for by the advanced therapy of the day. He will really test the purity and determine the strength of all the medicines he dispenses and preserve them properly so as to prevent their deterioration or destruction. He will be called upon to reject all medicines which may have become altered, damaged or weakened by exposure, throwing away every article no longer reliable.

But the pharmaceutical education necessary to accomplish this evolution or rather revolution, can by no means be acquired in the average drugstore. It demands serious courses of study and laboratory training specially arranged with that end in view, competent teachers, and proper facilities for effective instruction.

In the course of time there will be found all over the United States legitimate pharmacies in which miscellaneous merchandise will be unknown. The self-respect and self-preservation of the pharmaceutical craft calls for such a change and the medical profession will welcome it. The public good demands it. Such is, and ought to be, the trend of the evolution of American pharmacy.

The course given in the School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist is just such a course of pharmaceutical education as is needed to render this evolution possible.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Alumni Association of the School of Pharmacy was reorganized in July, 1893, and the large increase in membership and interest since that time assures a stable organization, and a prosperous future for the association.

A successful feature of the association is its life membership, which is obtained upon the

payment of a fee of ten dollars. The interest from the fund thus created is used to meet the current expenses of the Association.

A plan is now under consideration to establish an Alumni scholarship for one of the courses given in the curriculum for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist:

The annual meeting for the election of officers will be held Wednesday, June 12, 1895 at 2:30 p. m., and in the evening the annual banquet will be held at the Auditorium.

C. W. PATTERSON, '92,

President.

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN EXPERIMENTAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Messrs. Colegrove & Co., of Chicago, have in press a work with the above title, by Professor Long. It is expected that it will be out early in July. This book is intended for beginners in laboratory work and covers, first, experimentally, the elements of General Chem-

istry. In a series of over two hundred experiments the student is led through a discussion of the elements and other important compounds, by a method essentially different from that followed in our usual college text books. A complete course in qualitative analysis follows the work in General Chemistry. The last part of the book is devoted to Volumetric Analysis, and is very full in explanations of the principles involved in this branch of the science, while it gives, also, complete directions for the practice of most of the important processes having a scientific groundwork. The whole is intended to furnish a complete laboratory course in general and analytical chemistry.

The names of the alumni of the School of Pharmacy whose addresses the Record is unable to discover are the following: Harry S. Cook, John F. Clegh, Geo. W. Clinkenbeard, Ed. M. Deiter, Fred W. Gregg, M. Ben Kohner, Henry M. Kleinpell, Clifford B. Olds, Jas. M. Phalin, Chris. Stone, George Selmer, Gale Satterlee, Wm. F. Voirtmann.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME.

1. March Sousa
2. Invocation Rev. P. H. Swift, Ph.D.
3. Waltz de Concert Vernan
PAGE ORCHESTRA.
4. Secretary's Report E. Noyes, D.D.S.
5. Mandolin Solo Selected

WALTER PAGE.

6. Presentation of the Candidates for Graduation to the President of the University
..... E. D. Swain, D.D.S., Dean.
7. Passion of Love Satorous
PAGE ORCHESTRA.

8. Conferring Degrees Pres. Rogers, LL.D.
9. Address Rev. Robt. D. Sheppard, D.D.
10. Polka La Grace Page
PAGE ORCHESTRA.

GRADUATING CLASS.

Apmadoc, Maurice Peris, Illinois; Barr, Mungo, Illinois; Beers, Charles Joseph, B.A., Iowa; Burton, Isaac, Wisconsin; Cheney, Charles Allen, Wisconsin; Corbin, Arthur Milton, Illinois; Church, Arthur Ray, Illinois; Doolittle, George Pearson New York; Garrison, Henry Lloyd, Illinois; Gillespie, George, Illinois; Graff, Charles Wesley, Nebraska; Hock-

ings, Alfred John, Wisconsin; Howard, Henry Horner, Illinois; Kortebein, Adolph Frederick, Wisconsin; Long, Frank Theodore, Michigan; McIntosh, Edward John, Wisconsin; McKelvie, William Herbert, Illinois; Moore, John Frank, Illinois; Noyes, Frederick Bogue, B.A., Illinois; Potts, Herbert Anthony, Illinois; Rebman, Harry Rutherford, Iowa; Simpson, James Burton, Ohio; Tebbetts, Edward Southard, Illinois; Thurston, Fredus Alexander, Ontario; Valentino, José Francisco, Mexico; Wright, Carleton Helt, Ohio; Wilson, George Young, Wisconsin; Wilson, Orville Winfield, Illinois; Wordell, Ernest Alfred, Illinois.

THE INFIRMARY OF THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

The infirmary now occupies the fourth floor of Davis Hall, No. 2429 Dearborn St. The room has East, West, North and South windows, entirely surrounding the laboratory, office and waiting rooms which occupy the center of the upper story. In this room are about thirty dental chairs and on any afternoon of the session they are all occupied be-

tween one and four o'clock, and many patients are waiting for their turn.

The object of this department is, of course to furnish clinical instruction to the students, not to offer a charity, but practically it is a charity in about the same sense that the medical infirmary is. The services in the dental infirmary are not gratuitous as they are in the medical infirmary, but the charges are so small that they do not pay the running expenses of the department, so that each student not only gives his time, but actually pays for the privilege of working, part of his tuition fees going to the support of the infirmary. But in the medical infirmary also, while no charge is made for consultation a small charge is made for drugs dispensed.

A patient enters the building and on inquiry learns that the dental infirmary is on the fourth floor. He looks around for an elevator, but finds none. He arrives on the fourth floor, more or less out of breath and temper, and in quite the proper frame of mind for getting into a dental chair. In the waiting room he meets one of the demonstrators, who examines his mouth and assigns him to one of the Senior or Junior students, directing him as to what is to be done. The student begins on the work at once and arranges for its completion as is convenient for both patient and himself.

The object of the department as has been said is the clinical instruction of the students, and all of the operations are performed under the closest direction, criticism and supervision of the demonstrators and the Professor of Operative Dentistry. The student, thus receives training as fully as possible, not only in the performance of the manifold operations of dentistry, but also in the proper treatment of patients as to cleanliness, deportment, and order and system in the keeping and caring for instruments.

The demonstrators watch over the progress of every operation and before they are passed, they are inspected by one of the demonstrators or the professor.

The Professor of Operative Dentistry spends three, and sometimes four afternoons each week in the infirmary, passing from chair to chair giving each student such suggestion and demonstration as the case affords. All the fill-

ing and operations required of each student for graduation must pass under his most careful inspection, and if his instrument or level can find any flaw they must be corrected or made over.

All operations on the teeth are performed by the students, from scaling to the most elaborate and complicated fillings, from the setting of the simplest crown to the construction of the most extensive bridge or the most complicated artificial denture, and in all these operations the student has the constant advice and assistance of the professors and demonstrators.

It is apparent then that the infirmary, while not giving gratuitous services, and not strictly a charity, offers dental services at so low a fee that a great number of people are enabled to receive good service who would not be able to go to a reputable practitioner however moderate his charges might be. The department then, not only trains and prepares the student in the fullest possible way for the practice of his profession, but also serves a useful and beneficent purpose in the community.

PROFESSOR BLACK'S INVESTIGATIONS.

The work done during the past year by Dr. G. V. Black, of Jacksonville, Illinois, professor of special pathology in the Dental School, is worthy of very special mention. The results of it are now being published in the *Dental Cosmos*, the first part occupying seventy pages in the May number under the title, "An investigation of the physical characters of the human teeth in relation to their diseases, and to practical dental operations, together with the physical character of filling materials." It can hardly be doubted that this work will be acknowledged the most important in relation to the teeth since the work in bacteriology by Prof. W. D. Miller, of Berlin, about ten years ago, which established beyond reasonable question the etiology of dental caries. There has been no similar work done previously that Prof. Black could use for guide or comparison. Numerous delicate and expensive instruments were invented and constructed, some of them three times over, to remedy defects in plan, construction or workmanship which the progress of the work

disclosed. "The objects of the investigation, so far as they relate to the teeth, are to find the truth if possible as to the differences in the density, percentage of lime-salts, strength, etc., occurring in the human teeth, and to find what relation, if any, such differences may bear to dental caries and other diseases of the teeth."

"The object of the investigation of the relation of the physical strength of the teeth to the strength of filling materials, and the force with which the jaws are brought in occluding, is to find such laws as will enable us more perfectly to adapt filling materials so as to afford the needed resistance to the stress of mastication and its attendant accidents, such as catch-

ing a small hard object between the teeth or on a filling, etc.

Tables are giving showing results obtained from examination of two hundred and sixty-eight teeth, from one hundred and eleven different persons. The items recorded were, age, name of tooth, (as central incisor, cuspid, molar, etc, and whether in upper or lower jaw), whether curious or perfect, the pulp living or dead, the specific gravity, percent of lime salt and of organic matter, the elasticity at 100 lbs. pressure and at 150 lbs. and the crushing stress.

The detailed account of the work and the instruments constructed for it is very interesting, but cannot be entered upon in this article.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Dr. Mary Harris Thompson died May 21, 1895, aged 66 years. For thirty years she was connected with the Chicago Hospital for women and children, a fitting monument to a successful life work. She was its founder and leader until her death. Dr. Thompson was also one of the active agents in founding the Woman's Medical School, and was one of its teachers during its early history. The doctor had a large practice, surgical and general, much of which was devoted to charity. At the time of her death she was Clinical Professor of Gynecology to the Woman's Medical School.

The first class of our Alumnae was graduated in 1871. Dr. Julia Cole-Blackman is the only surviving member. She is the wife of one of Kane Co's Ill. leading physicians but is not herself in practice.

Dr. Louise Dronillard, of class '90, read a paper before the State Medical Society of Tennessee, last April. The doctor is the first woman to read a paper before this body by invitation of its officers.

Dr. Mary Harris Thompson was the only woman that held a diploma from the Chicago Medical School. She was in no way an unworthy member of its Alumni.

ALUMNAE OF WOMAN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Graduates, including Class of '95, 350.

Twenty-two have died. The majority of this number had been in practice some years. Twenty-five engaged or are now engaged in the Foreign field as Medical Missionaries. Seventy are married and remain in practice. Many of this number are physician's wives. Thirty-one are married and are not in practice, but are more or less engaged in public work of some kind. One hundred and five have engaged in hospital work, as internes, term varying from six months service to eighteen months, or two years, and as assistants in county and state hospitals on a salary, in Illinois; and in other states twenty of the one hundred and five are now or have been engaged in hospital work as attending physicians and in Medical Schools as teachers.

All of those in practice make a good living, as much as could be earned by teaching in the public schools. Some of our number have large and remunerative practices, and are good physicians, Dr. Marie J. Mengler taking the lead, her work equalling that of her male colleagues. Dr. Mary E. Bates was the first woman to serve as interne in Cook County Hospital of this state, and is recognized as skillful in general surgery. Dr. Marie J. Mengler was the first woman who passed an

examination for position as interne in one of Cook County public hospitals, but was not admitted because she was a woman. When Dr. Bates passed an examination, men had relented, somewhat in their opposition to the medical woman and she *was admitted to serve as interne*. Little by little prejudice and opposition have given way before woman's importunity, and nowhere have they given way more effectually than in the medical profession itself. Indeed the medical woman has much for which to thank her medical brother. *Men* have graduated us from schools founded and maintained chiefly by men. Men have yielded place to us that we might have the opportunities we prayed for. Men sustain and shield us. As physicians having one common interest, they tolerate our follies, overlook our shortcomings and stand ever ready to help earnest and efficient endeavor. Men have admitted us into their Medical Societies, National,

State and local. They invite us to read papers on medical subjects before these different bodies and never fail to appreciate a worthy effort. The Chicago hospital for women and Children, so lately bereaved of its founder and leader, stands a monument to the possibilities in woman, but without the generous hearts and ready hands of our brother physicians, that distinctive monument could not have stood so well, or so high.

The class of ninety-five numbers thirty-three, and it is no disparagement to previous classes to say that this class is especially well equipped and contains in it individuals of high excellence. They have had the benefit of the lengthened course and increased facilities, and are an honor to their alma mater.

An alumna of the Woman's Medical School whose correct address the Record does not know is Helen R. Kellogg.

DISCUSSION COLUMN.

DISCUSSION COLUMN.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

It is the intention of the editorial committee to reserve this column space for the discussion of matters which the different schools of the alumni may feel to be of University importance. The editor will be glad to receive communications which may raise discussion, and to print them in the subsequent numbers of the *Record*. Only such matters, of course, can be printed as meet the approval of the editorial committee.

In its last number THE RECORD suggested the desirability of some of the relationship of pharmacy and dentistry to the great classic department of the University. In the present number, in the section allotted to the School of Pharmacy, will be found an article in this very direction. It illustrates the infusion of the true university and scientific spirit into the social problem of the distribution of medicines to the people.

It has been thought by the editorial board of THE RECORD, that a symposium, in which the faculties of the different special schools of the University should be represented, might be formed early in the Fall, to discuss the general

question of the practice by the University in the matter of dishonesty in examinations.

THE RECORD notices with pleasure that steps are being taken by some of the students of the College of Liberal Arts towards the formation of a University song book. The existence and use by the students of such a book would mean much towards the creation of a real university spirit in our midst. There is no reason why the students of the special schools should not co-operate with the students in the College of Liberal Arts in this matter.

According to the promise made in the last number of THE RECORD the names of several alumni of the University whom it has been found impossible to reach by mail are hereby published. It is hoped that friends of these alumni will do their best to apprise them of the fact that the University desires to know of their exact whereabouts. One of the objects of the RECORD is to make all the members of the University interested in its work. The names of these alumni will be found at the close of the sections devoted to each separate school.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR FOR STUDENTS OF THE INSTITUTE.

Some time ago the Faculty of Garrett Biblical Institute sent a petition to the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts indicating a plan whereby sufficiently able and scholarly students of the Institute might conceivably be in a position to gain the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University. It may be said at once that the desire of the Institute in regard to this degree was only to obtain the usual recognition for men of the highest originality of mind and scholarship. They brought forward their petition not because they had at the present time any men who might be thought to be deserving of the high distinction of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, but only in order that the ideal of scholarly excellence might in some definite way be held before their students. After long and careful discussion the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Institute in the matter. They recommended the adoption of a plan for the interchange of graduate work. The requirements for the degree of Ph.D. in Garrett Biblical Institute in connection with Northwestern University have been carefully formulated, and are

now laid again before the Institute and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. The chief item of interest in the proposed legislation is the number of years of post graduate work to which it would submit theological students contemplating the possibility of the degree. Any such student is only allowed to register his intention of becoming a candidate the Ph.D. after two full years of post-graduate theological study. He can only become such a candidate, if he has already completed a bachelor's course, equivalent to that required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Northwestern University, and if he obtains the approving vote of the Faculty of the Institute for his project. He is then compelled to continue his residence at the University for two years. The requirements for the final examinations and the thesis, which are conditions of for Ph.D. degree, are just as high and just as rigid as the conditions laid down by this or by any other university in the matter. If the proposed course for the Doctorate is sanctioned by the authorities of the University, it will do much towards bringing about a high standard of work in the Garrett Biblical Institute, and a desirable connection between the work done in that Institute and in the University proper.

